



Sustainable Programming


finding the "Triple Bottom Line"





**increasing the sustainable use and conservation of
native wildflowers, plants, and landscapes**





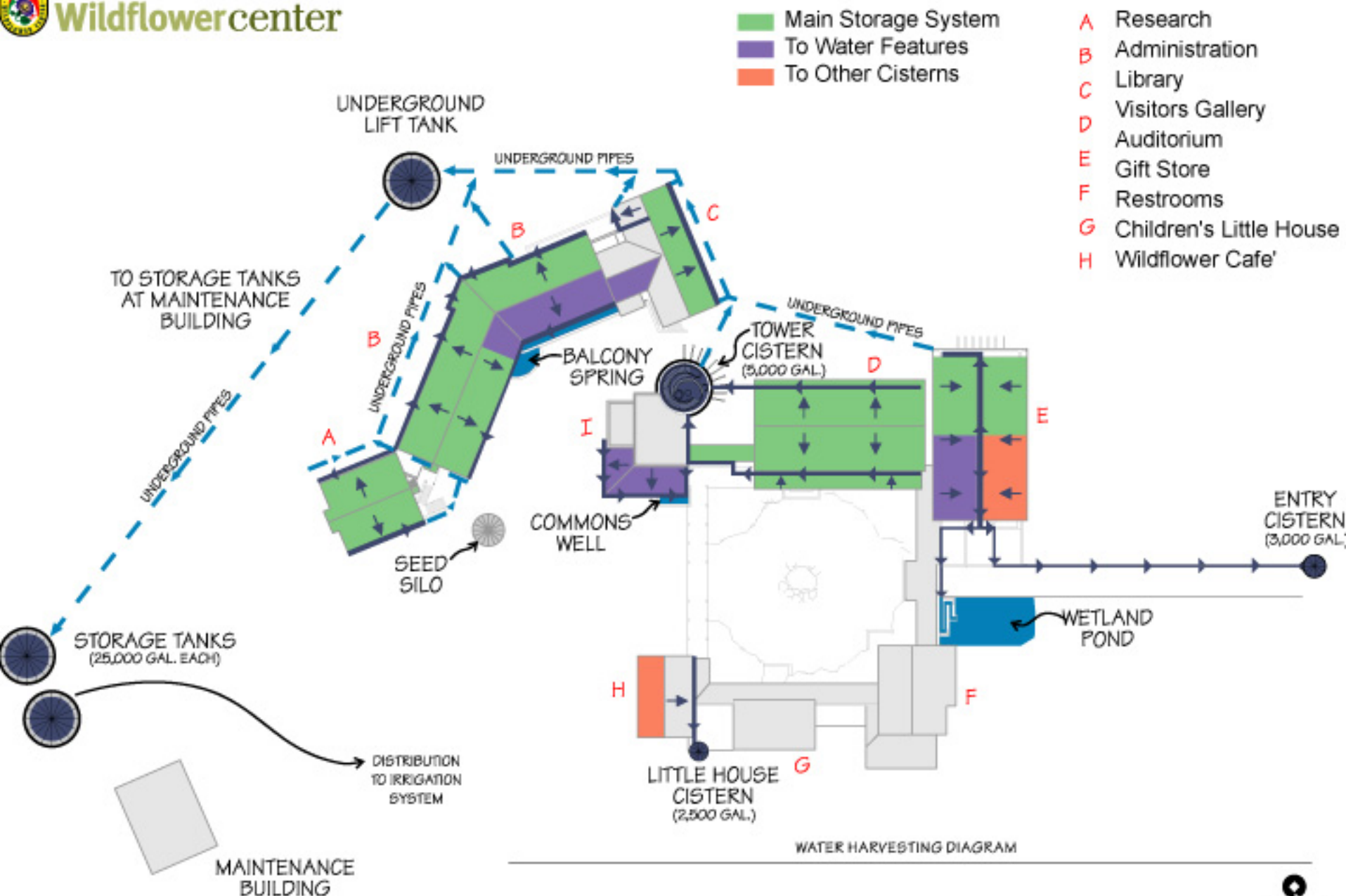
THE VALUE OF
THIS TREE IS
\$ 14,751⁰⁰





Lady Bird Johnson

Wildflowercenter



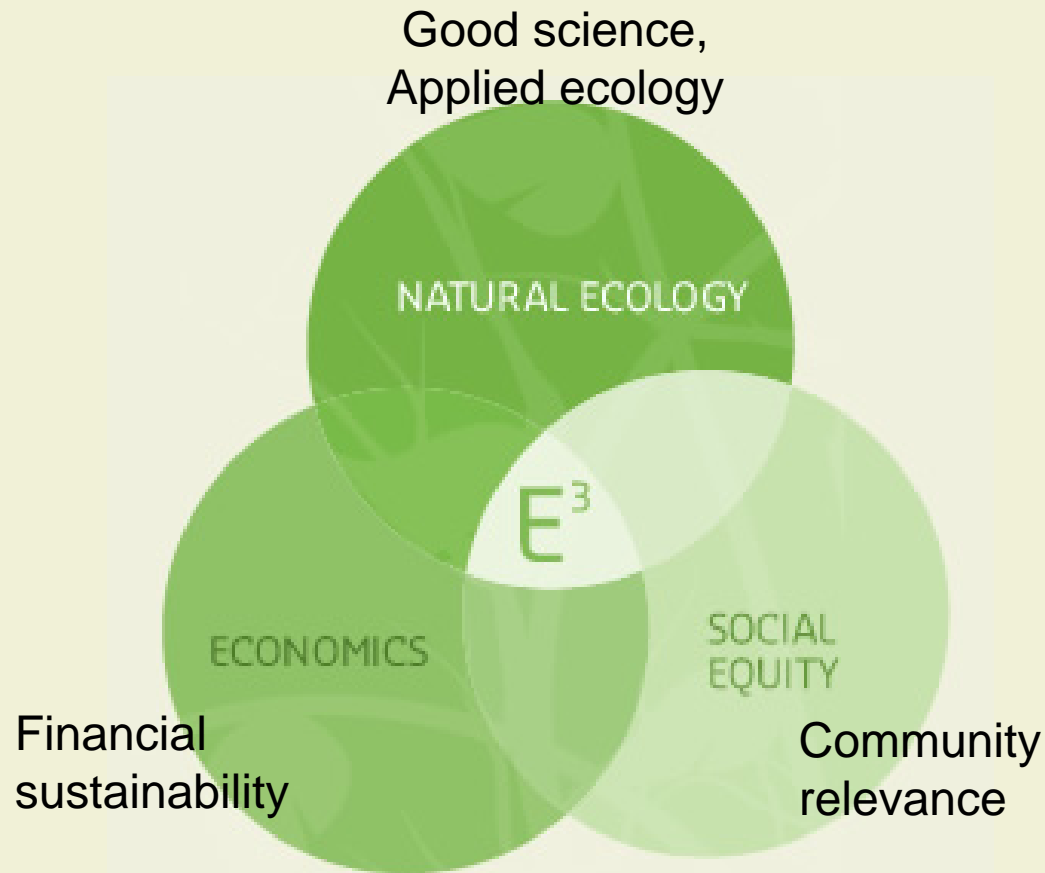
Overland
Partners

Creating a programmatic focus on restoration and sustainability



*Solving
problems
with native
plants*

Aiming at the Triple Bottom Line



Policy Outreach



LEED

Build green. Everyone profits.

Education



Research



Consultation



Policy Outreach



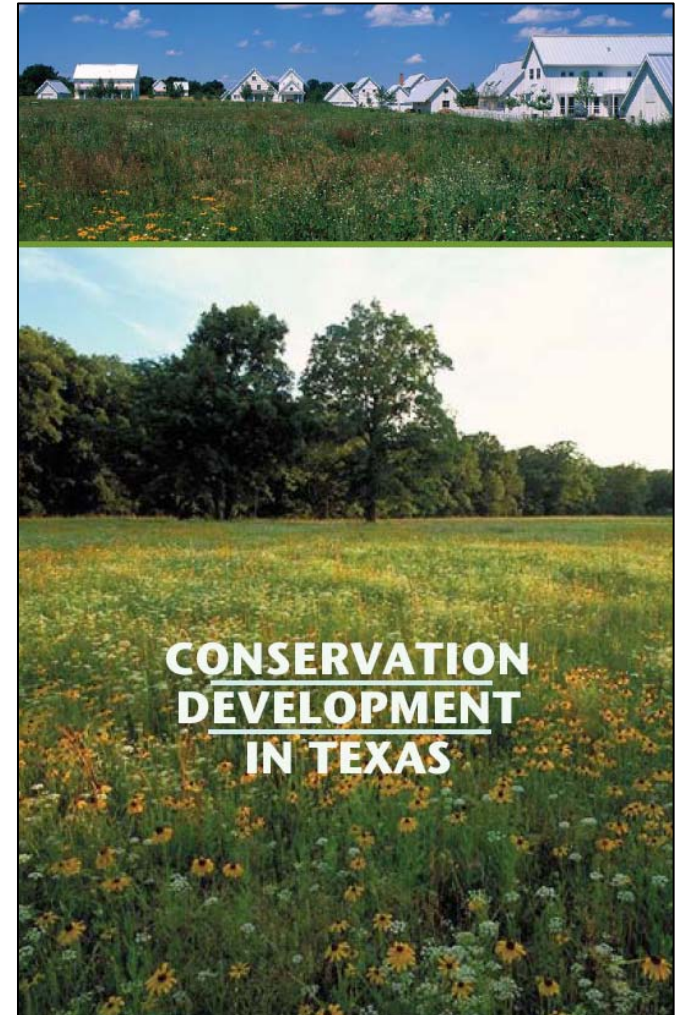
- Sustainable Sites
- Yardwise
- Roadside Management



Education



- Professional workshops & Publications
 - Conservation development
 - Ecological restoration design
 - Prescribed fire certification
- Collegiate courses
 - Restoration Ecology
 - Field Methods in Ecology
 - Native Plants



Prairie/savanna restoration



Invasive species



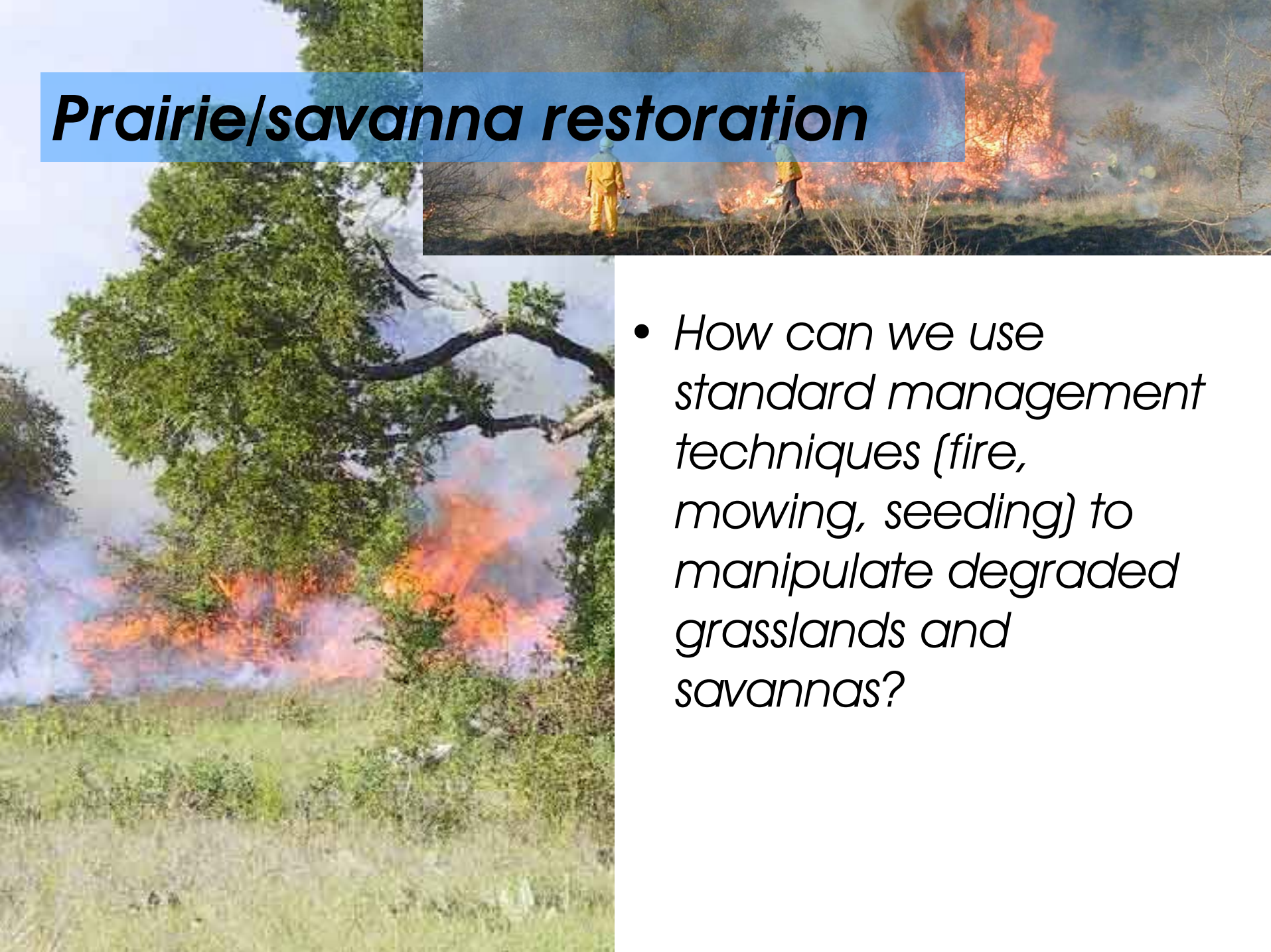
Revegetation



Green roofs



Prairie/savanna restoration



- *How can we use standard management techniques (fire, mowing, seeding) to manipulate degraded grasslands and savannas?*





Lady Bird Johnson

Wildflowercenter

2003 Property Boundary

Trails

Dirt Roads

Research Units

Control

Burn Fall

Burn Summer

Burn Winter

Mow Fall

Mow Frequent

Mow Summer

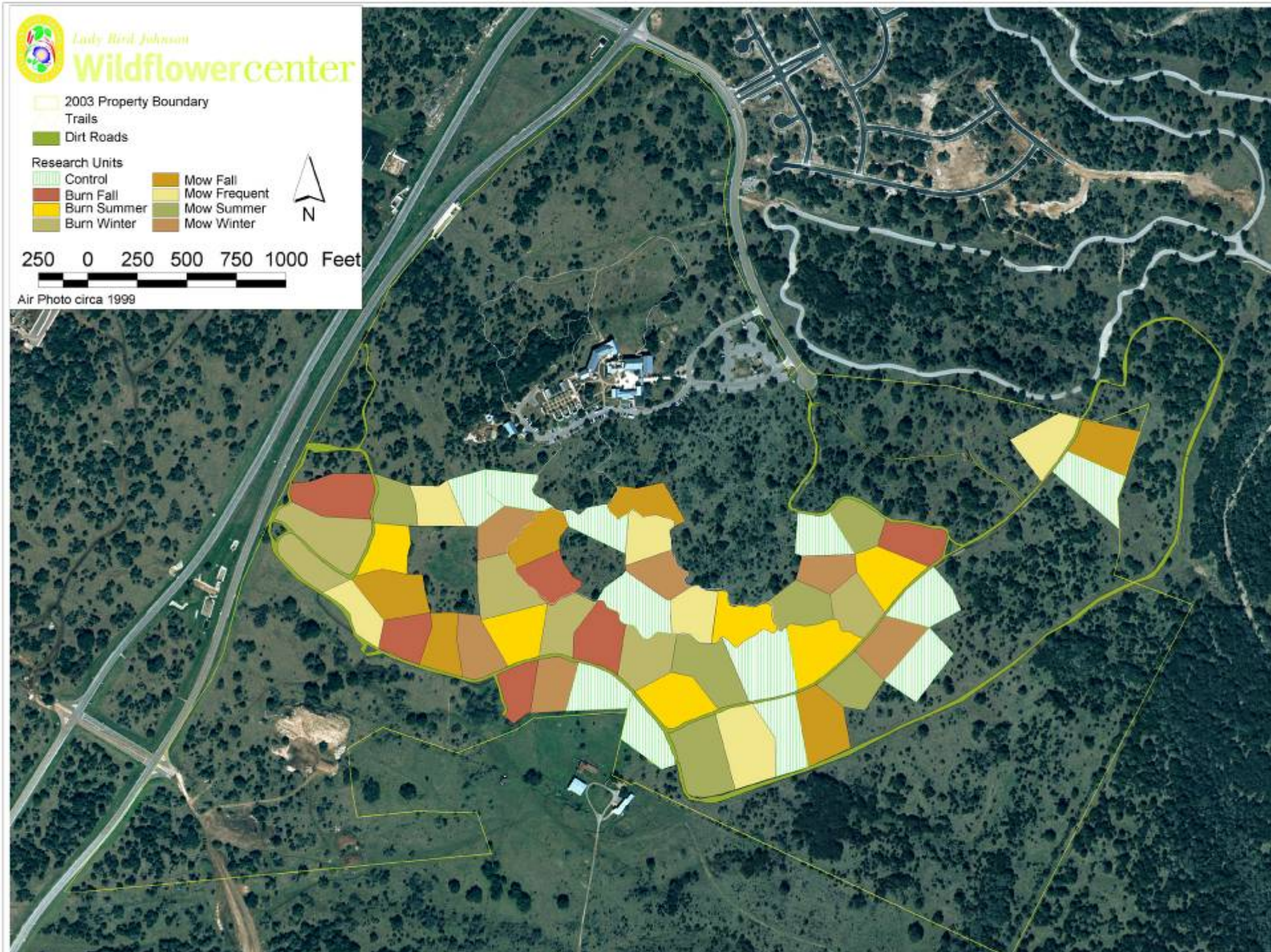
Mow Winter

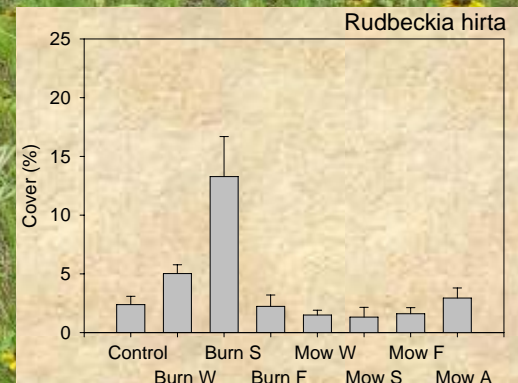
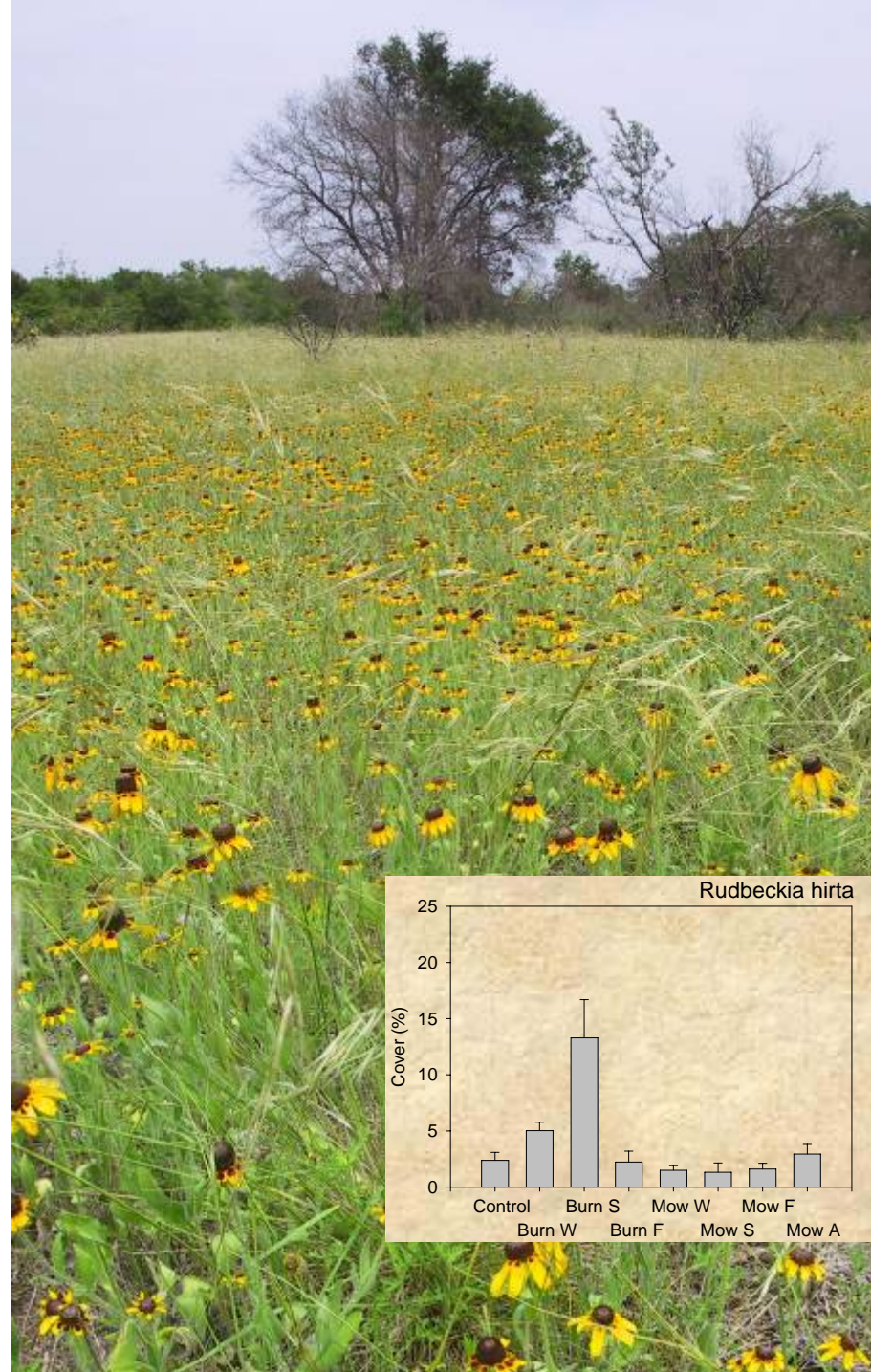
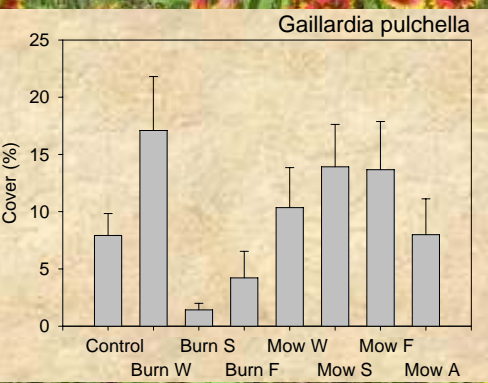


250 0 250 500 750 1000 Feet

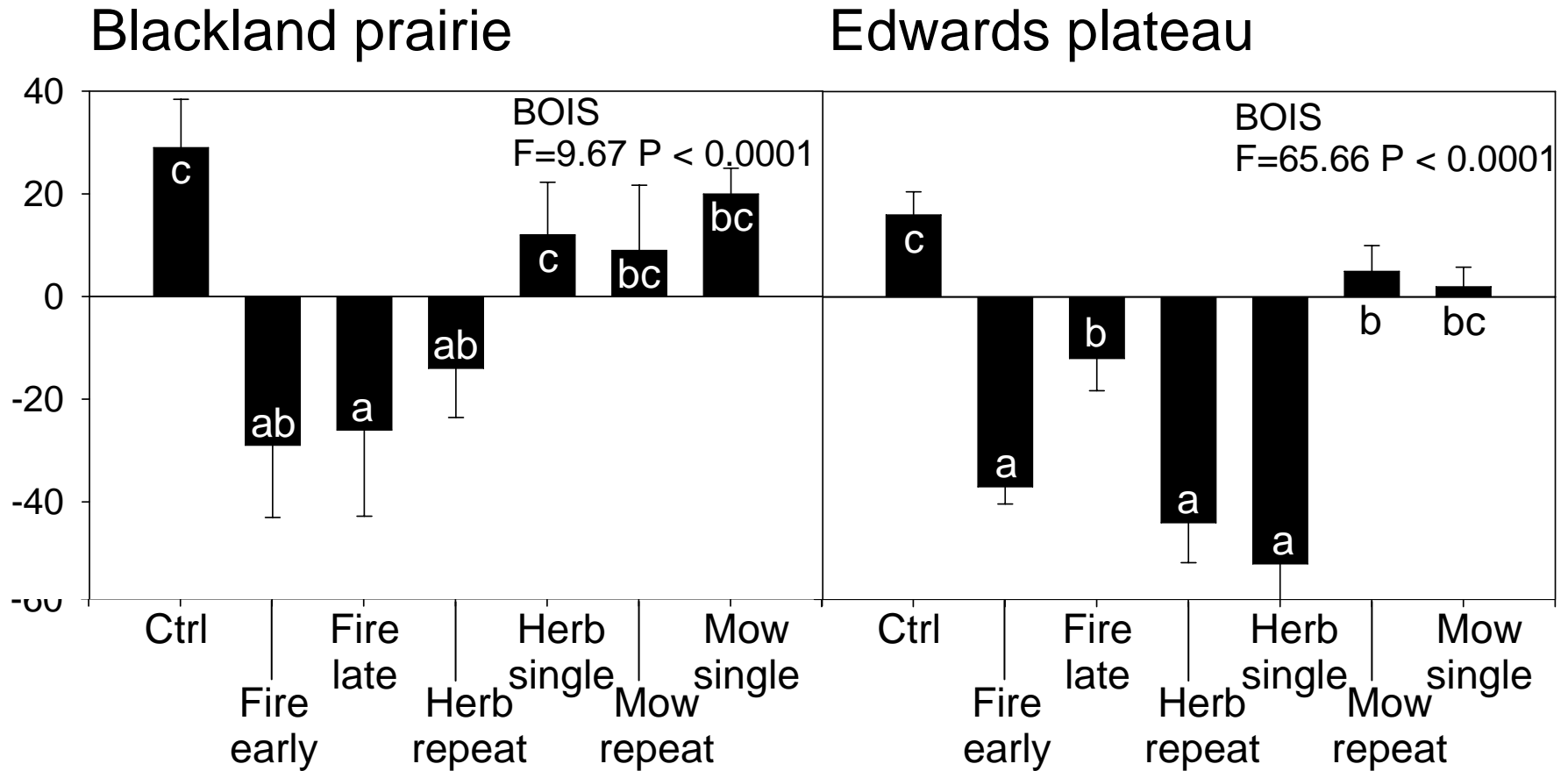


Air Photo circa 1999



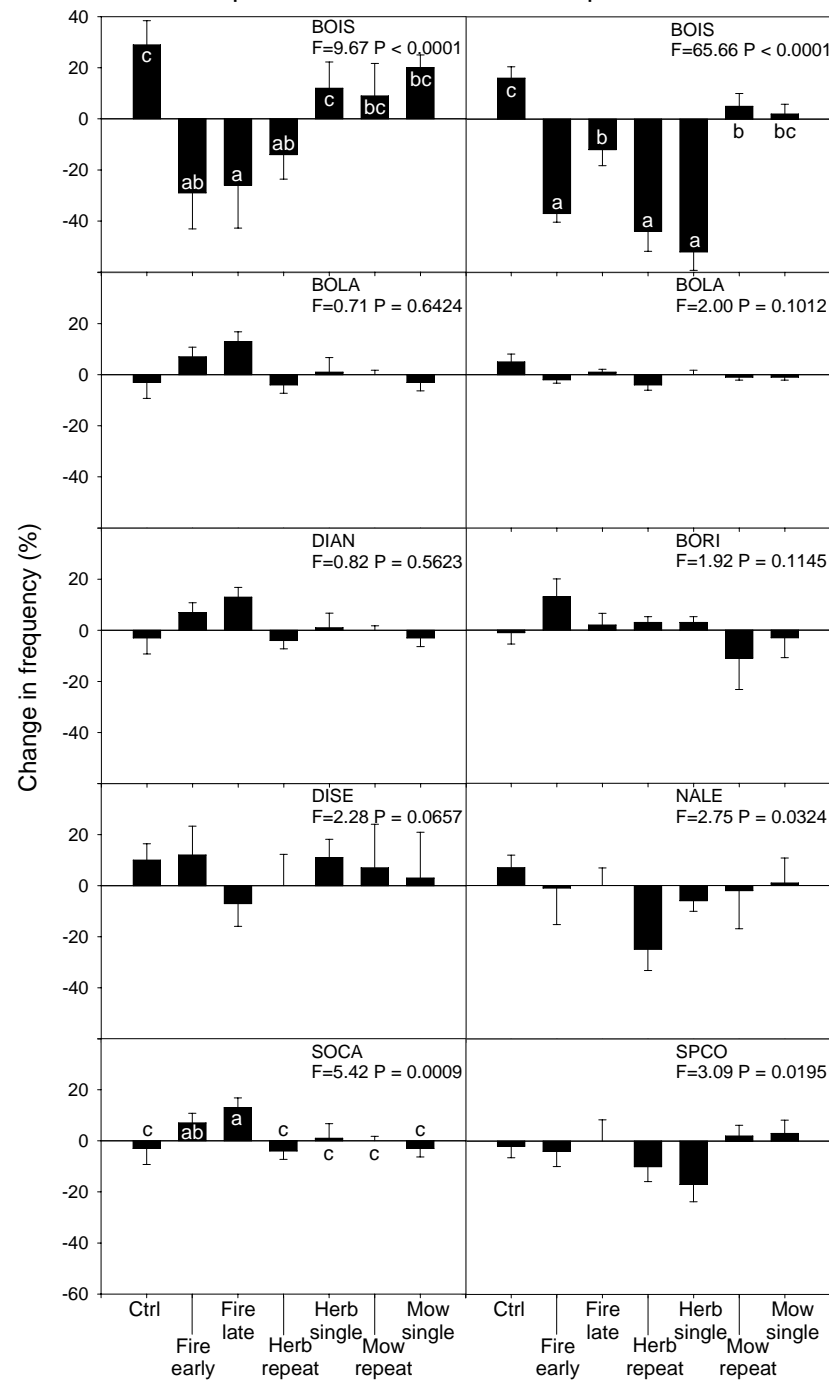


Invasive species

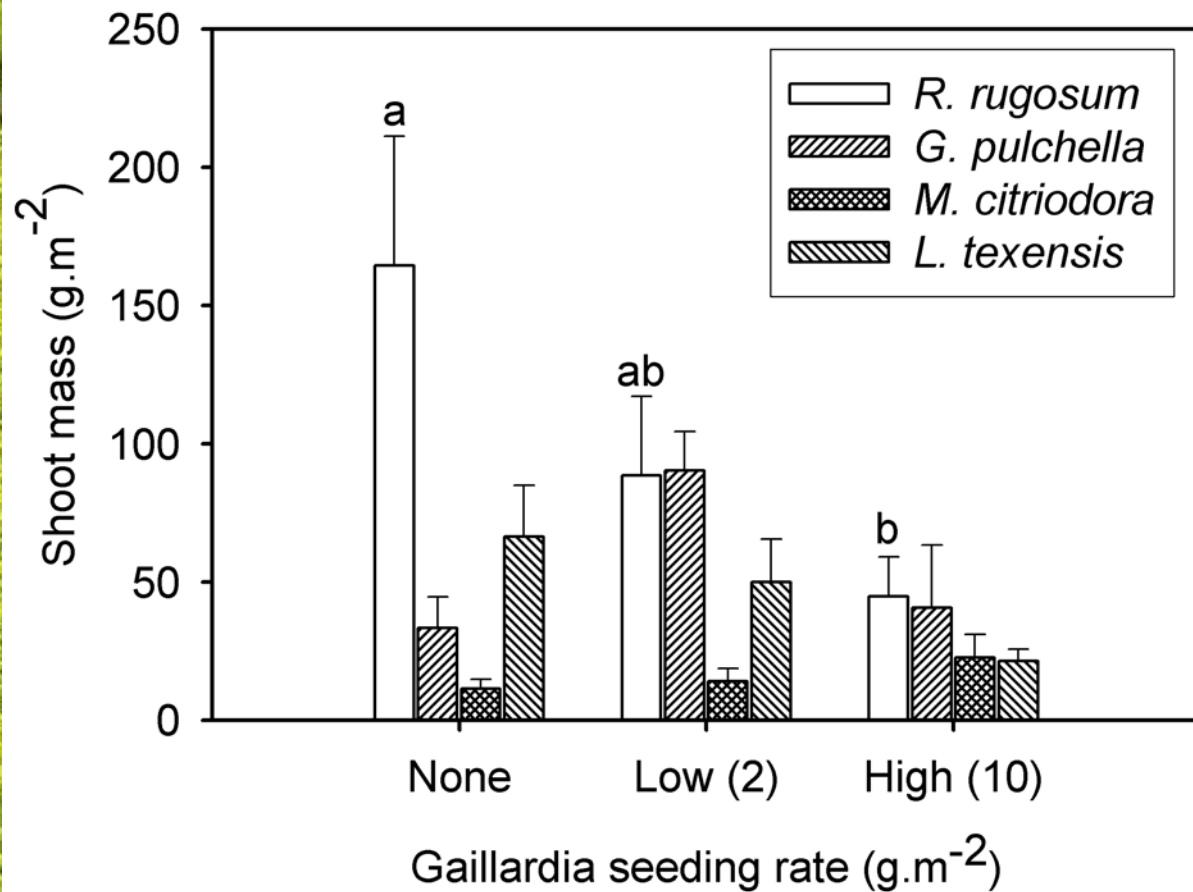


Blackland prairie

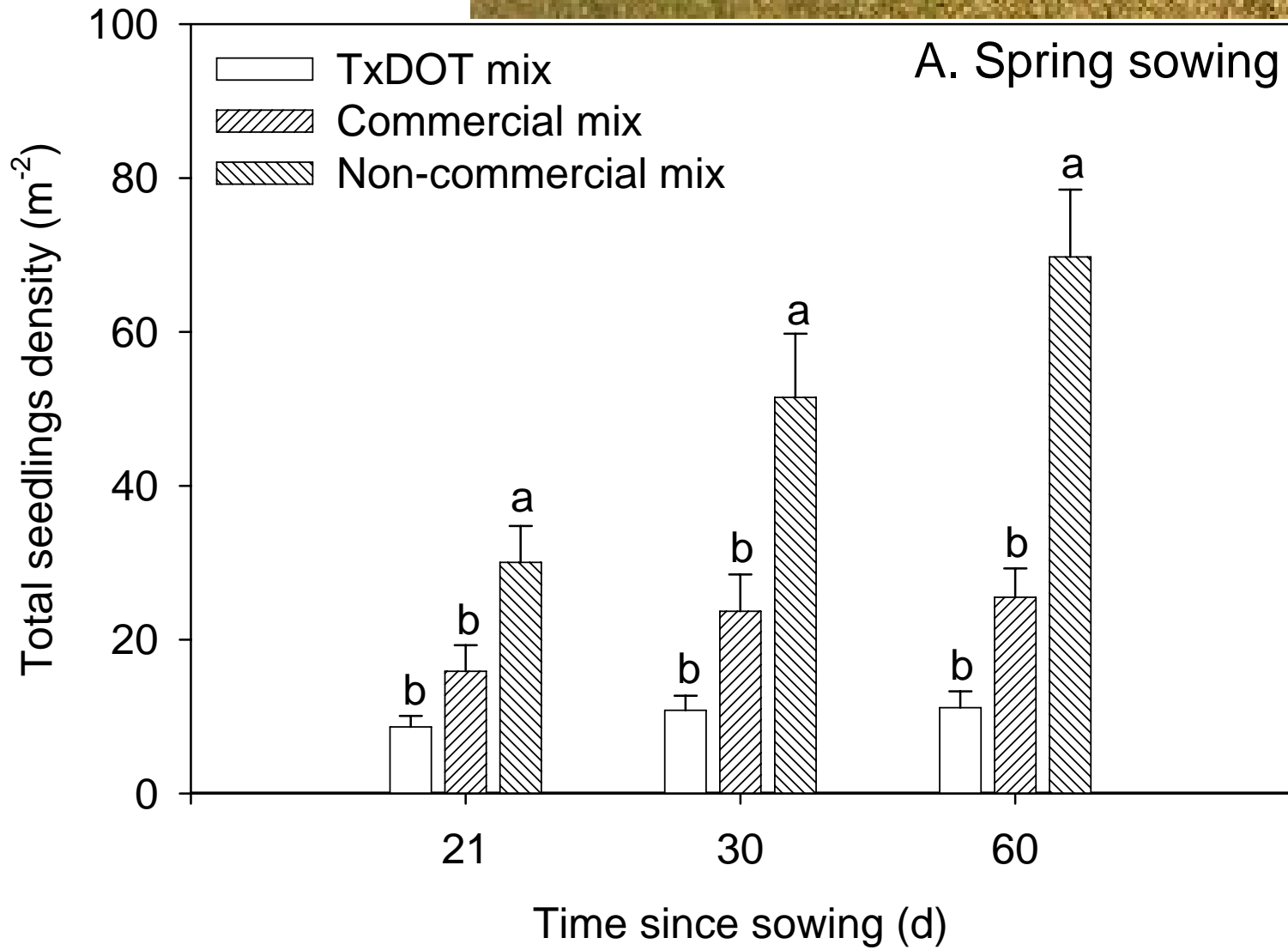
Edwards plateau



Invasive species



Revegetation





Green Roofs **can...**

Reduce cooling bills The cooling and shading properties of a green roof can decrease the amount of heat flowing into a building

Filter and retain storm water
Vegetation and other layers within the green roof act as a filter and can improve the quality of the rainwater runoff.

Cool the city Green roofs can play an important role in cooling and shading urban areas, reducing the "heat island" effect.

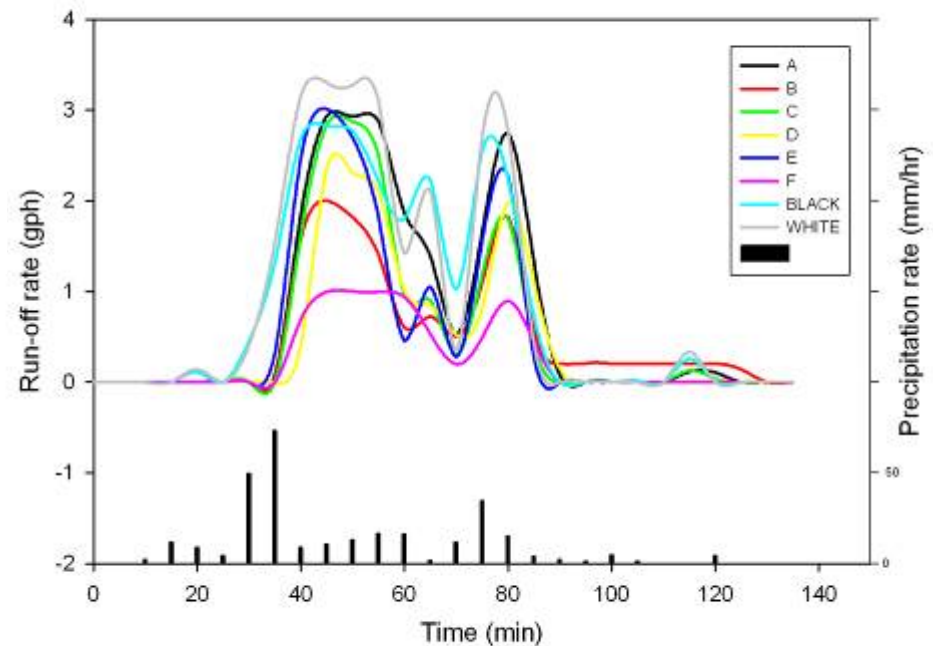
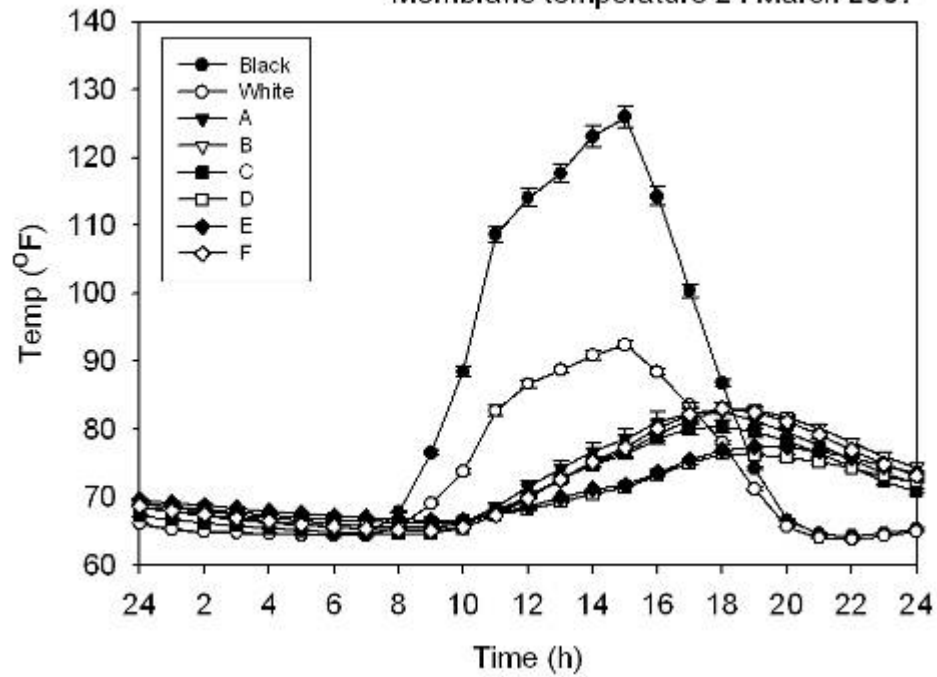
For more information visit www.greenroofresearch.org or www.wildflower.org



Green roofs



Membrane temperature 24 March 2007



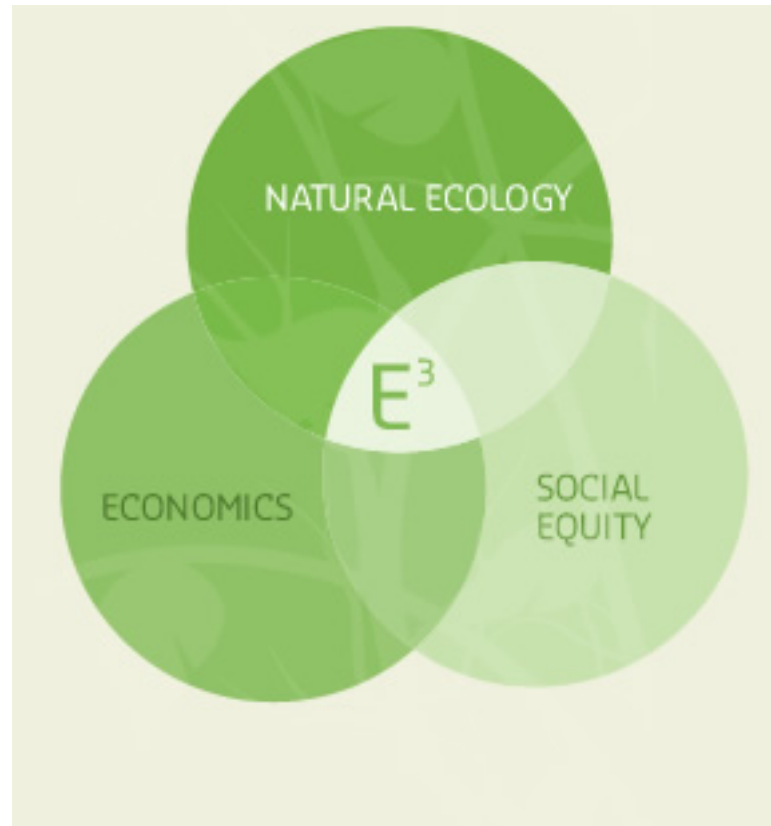
Goin' head to head with bermudagrass

Comparing:

- Aesthetics
- Weed resistance
- Water use
- & Traffic (phase 2)
 - buffalograss (*Buchlōe dactyloides*)
 - blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*)
 - Texas grama (*Bouteloua rigidiseta*)
 - curly mesquite (*Hilaria belangeri*)
 - hairy grama (*Bouteloua hirsute*)
 - hairy tridens (*Erioneuron pilosum*)
 - poverty dropseed (*Sporobolus vaginiflorus*)



Triple Bottom Line



Taking our mission off site through fee based consulting

Consultation



- Takes our mission “on the road”
- Applies what we have learned from research
- Raises new questions to investigate
- Raises our profile in the community



Lands



Lost Creek Golf Course

Oct 2001



April 2004



Oct 2001



June 2003



Avery Ranch Wetland Restoration

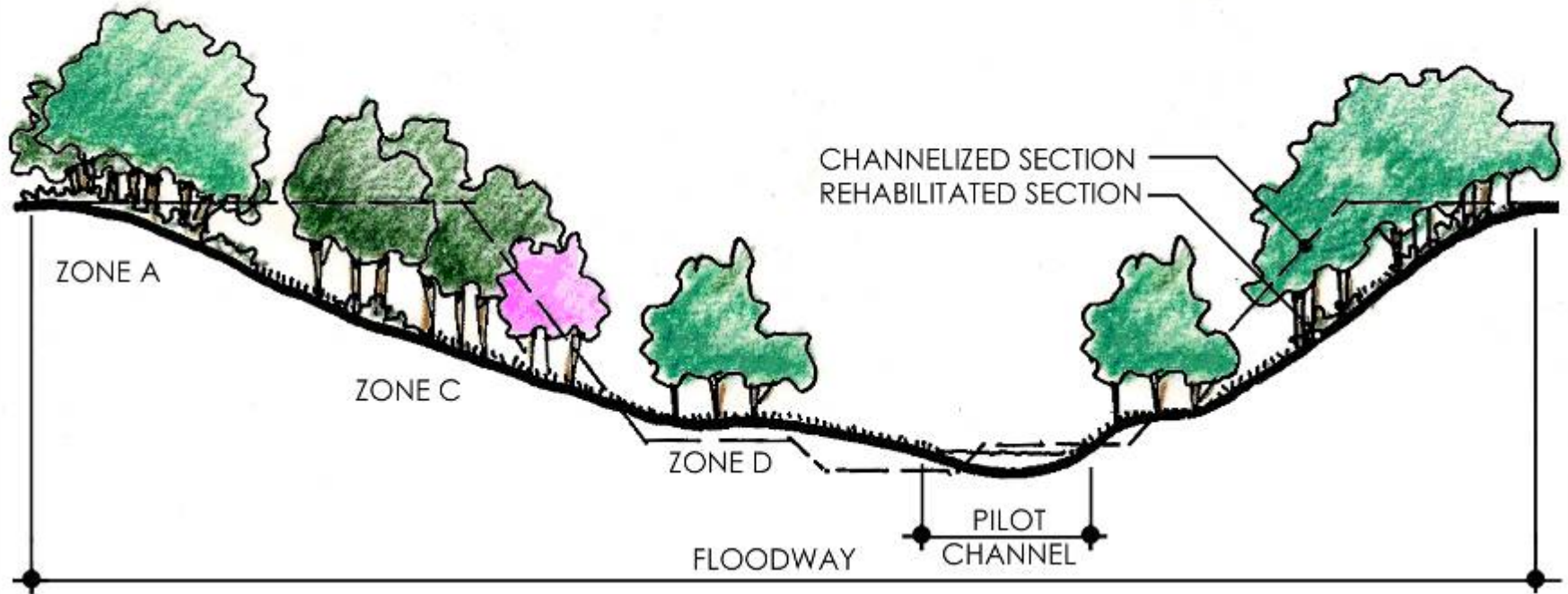


Feb 2002



July 2003

San Antonio River



VEGETATION IS DIVIDED INTO ZONES WITH PREDICTABLE INFLUENCES ON FLOOD WATER CONVEYANCE. VEGETATION AND FLOODWATER CAPACITY OF THE FLOODWAY ARE BALANCED TO PROVIDE WILDLIFE HABITAT, A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR PEOPLE, AND FLOOD PROTECTION.



VEGETATION AND HYDRAULICS

Denver Botanic Gardens at Chatfield



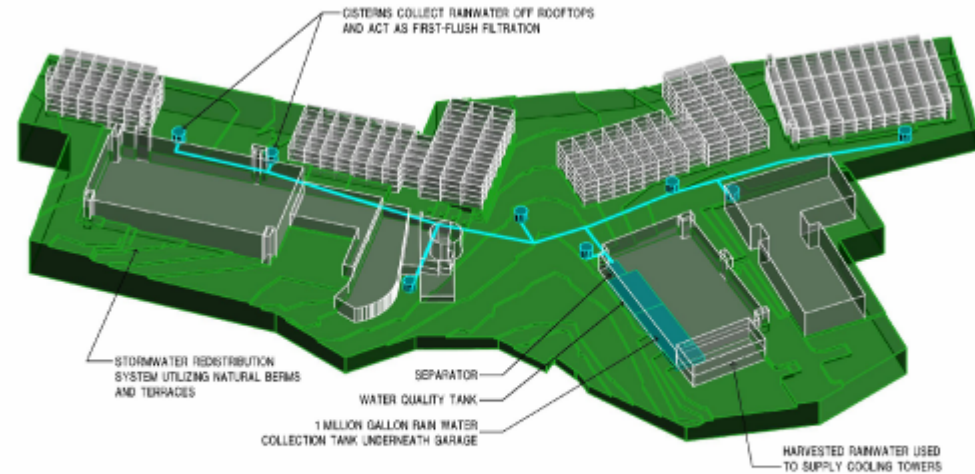
Conceptual Garden Master Plan
Denver Botanic Gardens at Chatfield

Site Amenity Key

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Caretaker House | 16. Staff Parking |
| 2. Overflow Parking | 17. Administration Building |
| 3. Visitor Parking | 18. Nature Center |
| 4. Visitor Center | 19. Green Farm Barn and Gardens |
| 5. Hildebrand Historical Ranch | 20. Bird Blinds |
| 6. Outdoor Rental Facility | 21. Wetlands |
| 7. Display Gardens | 22. Wet-lab |
| 8. Schoolhouse | 23. Outdoor Classroom |
| 9. Picnic and Naturalistic Play Area | 24. Riparian Corridor |
| 10. Outdoor Concert Venue | 25. Maintenance Facility |
| 11. Native Wildflower Meadows | |
| 12. Ecological Restoration Research | |
| 13. Water Play Area | |
| 14. Tree House | |
| 15. Agricultural Demonstration Area | |

* For details on Site Amenities, see the booklet on the
Denver Botanic Gardens at Chatfield - Conceptual Garden Master Plan
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
August 2006

AMD



"To my knowledge, this innovative system, as designed, will be the largest roof water collection system of its kind in the world."

-Hari J. Krishna, P.E.
Executive Vice President, International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association (IRCSA)



Stratus Green Roof



Schulle Canyon Park

How many of these plants can you find?

CLUES TO THE PAST SCHULLE CANYON PARK

INVADERS

- Chinaberry
Meliospondylium
- Ligustrum
Ligustrum sinense
- Johnsongrass
Sorghum intrans

NATIVES

- Red Buckeye
Aesculus pavia
- Cedar elm
Ulmus crassifolia
- Virginia wildrye
Elymus virginicus

This disturbed woodland is an altered landscape dominated by non-native invading plants.

This woodland has had limited disturbance leaving a native plant community.

Plants that grow at Schulle Canyon Park are clues to identifying past land use. Non-native, invasive plants such as chinaberry, ligustrum, and johnsongrass take over the more disturbed areas of the park. However, native species like cedar elm, red buckeye, and Virginia wildrye grow throughout the undisturbed woodland.



Johnson Space Center (NASA)



Starting a consulting program

- Focus on area of expertise
 - Tie to research
- Talk with consultants in a complementary area and gauge interest
- Don't undersell your services



